



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

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Burundi

'Armed Bandits' Attack Security Forces Near Bujumbura

AB2710104794 Paris AFP in English 0947 GMT 27 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Bujumbura, 27 Oct (AFP)—Armed bandits have been firing on security forces in the Mubimbi region close to the Burundi capital in attacks that have left an unknown number of casualties, officials said Thursday [27 October]. Reports from the region said the attacks had since Tuesday led to insecurity in Mubimbi, 20 kilometres (12 miles) from Bujumbura, and around Bugarama, 35 kilometers (22 miles) north-east of the capital.

On Wednesday, the governor of Bujumbura Province, Stanislas Ntahobari, accompanied by four officers of an Organization of African Unity (OAU) observer mission and two officers from the Burundi Army, was attacked by gunmen in Mubimbi on a mission to try to ease tension in the area. The assailants have been extorting money from local merchants and bus passengers and firing on vehicles that refuse to stop. The local administrative leader in Gatete near Bugarama was killed in one of the attacks last weekend. Reports said the gunmen hide out in the forests of Kibira, in the ridge that crosses Burundi through to Rwanda.

The attacks follow fighting in mid-October in northwest Burundi between soldiers of the Tutsi-led Army and militias of the Hutu majority, which has claimed about 20 lives, according to officials. Military sources said the Hutu extremists were armed with R-4 assault rifles made in South Africa, which did not previously exist in Burundi, but were used by the Hutu-led former government Army of neighbouring Rwanda. [passage omitted]

Ex-Rwandan Minister Denies Hutus Behind Killings

AB2610171094 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Goma, Zaire, Oct 26 (AFP)—Claims that Hutu extremists, backed by the exiled former Rwandan Army, were responsible for the massacre of 50 Hutu refugees in northern Burundi were dismissed Wednesday [26 October] by former Rwandan Foreign Minister Jerome Bicomupaka as "totally absurd."

"Why would we want to kill our own people?" he asked.

Burundi military authorities said the attack, carried out by uniformed men Monday on a refugee camp near Gittwa in Burundi's northern Ngozi province, was likely the work of armed groups made up of Hutu extremists with the backing of Hutu troops encamped in refugee stations dotted around eastern Zaire.

Bicomupaka, speaking to AFP in this eastern border town on behalf of the "Rwandan government-in-exile," blamed members of the Tutsi-led Burundi and Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) armies for the killings. "It is not strange for us that the two armies, which are dominated by Tutsis, are making acts of destabilisation in Burundi to kill Hutus," Bicomupaka said.

"We have information that the Burundi Army's No. 3 battalion is undergoing guerrilla training in the Butare area," he added, referring to the Rwandan city just north of Gittwa. "The situation doesn't give hope for the return of refugees to Rwanda," he added.

Some 1.2 million Rwandans, mainly from the majority Hutu tribe, are thought to be living in camps along Zaire's border with Rwanda after fleeing the country during fighting earlier this year.

UN and Rwandan Government officials fear that former soldiers living in the refugee camps are planning to fight the new RPF-led government that won the civil war in July, kicking out the Hutu soldiers and militias.

Bicomupaka warned, meanwhile, that an agreement signed on Monday between Zaire, Rwanda and the United Nations was doomed to failure because the negotiations had not involved the "government-in-exile." But he described the deal, which sets out the way refugees can be returned to Rwanda in "conditions of dignity and security," as a "positive development."

"It is the start of what will be a long process to find a solution to the refugee problem," he said.

"We don't say we reject the declaration, Bicomupaka added. "We just reject the process which led to the declaration being drafted because we were not there."

Former Rwandan prime minister Jean Kambamba told AFP this week that he would only sanction the return of refugees if a neutral peacekeeping force replaces what he claims is the RPF-supporting UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), and if the RPF guarantees fresh elections.

Rwanda

Government Establishes New Military Tribunals

EA2510205594 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1800 GMT 25 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] A government meeting of ministers convened today at village Urugwiro. The meeting was chaired by His Excellency Pasteur Bizimungu, the president of the Republic of Rwanda, assisted by the deputy prime minister and minister of public service, Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe. The meeting agreed on the establishment of a military tribunal and a presidential decree to (?install) the government. [passage omitted] The military tribunal and courts are divided into two categories. The highest military tribunal will

deal with cases involving officers from the rank of major to colonel; the second military tribunal will deal with cases involving the ranks of private to captain. [passage omitted]

Tribunal Members Named

EA2610210094 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1115 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] As to the magistrates who will sit on these courts: the military court, which will deal with officers from the ranks of major to colonel, will be presided by Muhire [not further identified]. He is assisted by the following councillors: Lieutenant Colonel Nyanvumba, Lt. Col. Ibingira, Dr. Major (Turatina), Maj. Birasa, Maj. Sekamana and Captain Ntshamaje.

For the war council, which will deal with the ranks of private to captain, the chairman will be Lt. Col. Charles Kayonga. He is assisted by the following councillors: Maj. Rusagara, Maj. Kazura, Capt. Nyemanzi, Capt. Gashumba, Lt. Kayitankore and Sergeant (Bunane).

The official who plays the role of the public prosecutor before the military court is Lt. Joseph Nzabanyita. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Returns From Zaire, Comments

EA2610161094 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0500 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A three-party agreement has been reached on the repatriation of Rwandan refugees. The agreement mainly covers the general modalities of the return of refugees to Rwanda. [passage omitted] Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu returned to Kigali yesterday afternoon around 1400 hours and expressed satisfaction with the welcome given to his delegation and he by the Kinshasa authorities. He also expressed satisfaction at the outcome of their talks.

[Begin recording] [Twagiramungu] [passage omitted] We can already say that the agreement constitutes a really positive act since Zairians, or the Zairian Government, has already agreed to separate soldiers from ordinary refugees and also to take quite serious measures concerning former leaders of the regime who ordered the planning and implementation of the massacres and genocide in our country. These are positive points. Besides, we stressed the issue of the impunity of criminals which we cannot allow and the Government of Zaire seemed to share our views. [passage omitted]

In general terms, the mission was, therefore, totally positive. However, one point must be made. We insisted that equipment and even financial and monetary assets still on Zairian territory should be returned. We were told that these assets will be returned to us but that a subcommission in charge of these assets should be set up before they are returned—a subcommission which should be operational in the first fortnight of November. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr. Prime Minister, concerning the case of Jean-Marie Vianney Ndagijimana, who is an ambassador and was also a member of your government team as foreign minister, what is the situation now?

[Twagiramungu] [passage omitted] His case is not really a major preoccupation for us. We have noted that Mr. Ndagijimana committed theft—this is the appropriate word for what he did—and that we have to contact the relevant organizations, notably Interpol, so that he is brought to court. There are witnesses. The other members of the presidential delegation who went on the mission with him can act as witnesses and they have evidence that Mr. Ndagijimana took the sum of \$187,000. What came as a surprise to us, however, was the fact that he alleged that he had presented a certain policy as so-called foreign minister and that the policy had not been applied, and that that was why he chose to desert. This is not true. He deserted because he stole \$187,000 and we (?were after him). These are the facts.

[Correspondent] Did you expect such behavior before he was appointed?

[Twagiramungu] Before he was appointed, we did not but after his appointment, yes we did. Moreover, that is why we delayed the swearing-in ceremony. We were waiting for the findings of investigations into other assets which he may have embezzled while he was ambassador. In addition to this, he caught us unawares. While investigations were under way, he chose to run away with this (?sum). We would like to see those countries which may have taken him in to help us to get hold of this person and to send him here so that he can account for this embezzlement of \$187,000 and other state-owned assets which he is alleged to have embezzled while he was ambassador to France. [Correspondent] When do you intend to replace him?

[Twagiramungu] Listen, this is an issue I still have to discuss with other officials. For the time being, I am keeping this a secret but I assure you that he will be replaced. [end recording]

Djibouti

Foreign Minister Urges End To Sanctions on Iraq

JN2610212194 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio
Network in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Djibouti's Foreign Affairs Minister, Mohamed Bolok Abdou, has reiterated his country's position calling for lifting the unfair sanctions clamped on Iraq.

During a meeting with the Iraqi charge d'affaires to Djibouti today, Djibouti's minister added that the continuation of the sanctions is a crime against mankind and the international community. He stressed the need to lift the sanctions, particularly since Iraq has removed all possible justifications for maintaining them. He went on to say that to work for lifting the Iraq sanctions is not only an Arab and Islamic duty, but also an international and humanitarian demand, because their continuation contravenes the charters and conventions of the international community.

Somalia

National Reconciliation Conference Postponed

AB2610151994 Paris AFP in English 1451 GMT 26 Oct 94

[By Ali Moussa Abdi]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpts] Mogadishu, Oct 26 (AFP)—A national reconciliation conference of Somalia's warring clan leaders failed to get off the ground Wednesday [26 October] after the faction chiefs were unable to agree on who should chair it.

The postponement came as a UN fact-finding team arrived in the embattled Somali capital to assess the situation and determine whether lack of progress toward reconciliation should result in the pullout of the 18,000 UN troops here.

Conference participants set Tuesday as the next target date for it to start, with informal discussions on the structure of the gathering to be held in the meantime, conference sources said.

Fierce fighting in the capital meanwhile continued for the third straight day. It was reported to be intense in the Madina district, south of UN headquarters, but no casualty figures were immediately available. Four people

were reported killed and 17 wounded in the factional fighting in Mogadishu on Monday and Tuesday.

Conference sources said Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi had also asked for a postponement of the gathering, to allow it to become more broad-based.

They said self-styled Somali president Ali Mahdi Mohamed had demanded that the conference be chaired by the UN Operation in Somalia, but that arch-rival Mohamed Farah Aidid had rejected that. General Aidid declared that the conference should be a purely Somali affair. [passage omitted]

The UN team is headed by UN Security Council chairman Colin Keating of New Zealand, with other members drawn from China, the United States, France, Nigeria, Pakistan and Russia.

The conference was supposed to have grouped leaders of 12 factions with the aim of establishing a government of national unity.

Ali Mahdi Receives Senior UN Delegation

EA2610205094 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A big reception welcoming a high-powered delegation from the United Nations Security Council was today held at Amana Hotel, Mogadishu. The reception which was held in a good atmosphere was attended by the first vice president, Mr. Mohamed Aden Sobe [Abdulkadir], and leaders of other Somali groups who had recently been holding consultations and meetings at Amana.

Welcoming the delegation, the president of the Somali Republic spoke on the real objectives and stances of the Somali groups united under the umbrella of the Somali Salvation Alliance [SSA] regarding resolving the problems of Somalia. The president said the visit of the UN delegation was a great honor for the Somali people and an appreciation of their ability of comprehension. In his address to the delegation the president emphasized the views of the Somali groups in favor of the convening of a national reconciliation conference adding that he and his alliance [SSA] fully support the idea. The president further said a national reconciliation conference would have been held in the country long time ago had some politicians respected and implemented accords they had agreed to. He called on the international community not to abandon the Somali people just because of the interests of certain people. He said: Do not forsake the community since 99 percent of them stand for peace and development. [passage omitted]

Mandela Said To Undergo Medical Check-Up in Riyadh*MB2710115494 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
27 Oct 94 p 5*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town—Concern has again been expressed about the health of President Mandela and the fact that he has been attending public engagements during his "holiday" in Saudi Arabia. A spokesman for the president's office said yesterday no engagements had been organised for his two-week holiday. Mandela (76) left for Saudi Arabia on Friday as a guest of the Saudi royal family.

Senior politicians confirm that it was a holiday ordered by his doctors. They are said to have warned him to ease up on his punishing programme. But since his arrival in Saudi Arabia, he has held meetings with Saudi businessmen as well as Crown Prince Abdullah in Riyadh.

Mandela had a check-up in a Saudi Arabian hospital on Tuesday, according to diplomatic sources, saying the tests were linked to prostate problems. A spokesman confirmed that Mandela had undergone a "routine medical check-up."

Mandela Denies Report*MB2710095894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0908
GMT 27 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Botshabelo Oct 27 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela did not undergo a medical check-up at a Saudi Arabian hospital this week, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said on Wednesday [26 October].

Mr Mbeki told the national housing summit that Mr Mandela had sent a message from his Middle East holiday location to allay fears about his health.

Foreign news agency reports said Mr Mandela underwent a medical check-up on his prostate gland which Mr Mbeki said had been operated on in 1984.

"He has not been in any hospital for any check-up. He is perfectly all right and there is nothing wrong with the operation that took place (in 1984). He did go to visit a hospital but not for a medical check-up".

Mr Mbeki said he had merely toured the hospital and inspected its facilities.

Mr Mandela sent the housing summit his best wishes. "He was concerned that he could not attend because he feels very sensitively about this matter of housing and its importance in changing the lives of our people."

Mandela's Office Says BEELD Report 'Inaccurate'*MB2710072694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 27 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Nelson Mandela's office has described as inaccurate a newspaper report

indicating that the president wanted to deny RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] benefits to coloreds and Indians because they had voted for the NP [National Party] in the elections. Reports on Mr. Mandela's speech at Tongaat last week resulted in a flood of criticism and promoted a sharp reproof from Deputy President F.W. de Klerk. The President's Office said that BEELD, the newspaper in question, had made an error in its reports and called on the newspaper to rectify this.

Zuma Reportedly To Replace Mbeki as ANC Chairman*MB2610152294 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
26 Oct 94 pp 1, 3*

[Report by political correspondent Kaizer Nyatumba]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Jacob Zuma is poised to replace Deputy President Thabo Mbeki as national chairman of the organisation, reliable sources say. The KwaZulu/Natal leader, currently ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa's deputy, is understood to have won the backing of the influential ANC Youth League (ANCYL) for the position.

The highest-ranking Zulu in the ANC hierarchy, Zuma would almost certainly have been included in President Mandela's multiparty Cabinet had he not opted to stand for the premiership of KwaZulu/Natal in the April election. He reportedly enjoys great popularity within the ANC, and is widely credited with the success the organisation has achieved in establishing closer relations with formerly hostile Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and the Zulu royal family.

Tipped to take over from octogenarian incumbent Walter Sisulu as ANC deputy president at the organisation's national congress in Bloemfontein in December, Mbeki has long enjoyed the solid backing of the ANC's "Young Lions".

Meanwhile, Ramaphosa has come under pressure from his supporters to make himself available for re-election at the congress, sources say. This follows last week's newspaper reports—denied by both Ramaphosa and the ANC—that the man who led the ANC with distinction at last year's multiparty negotiations was seriously thinking of not standing for re-election.

The Star, which had learnt two week earlier—from sources close to Ramaphosa—about his misgivings, can now reveal that the former veteran trade unionist was indeed considering his options.

According to the sources, not only would Ramaphosa no longer stand against Mbeki in a potentially divisive two-way contest for the ANC deputy presidency, but he might also not stand for re-election. The sources said he had cited work pressure—he is also chairman of the Constitutional Assembly (CA)—for his decision. But the sources strongly deny relations between Mbeki and Ramaphosa were strained.

It can also be revealed that at its last meeting two weeks ago, the ANCYL's national executive committee resolved to back Ramaphosa for re-election to the position of secretary-general. But Ramaphosa is said to have told the committee he was not available, again citing work pressure. Known to be Mbeki's strongest backer for the ANC deputy presidency—which would establish him as a clear heir-apparent to President Mandela—the ANCYL at the 1991 congress supported then incumbent Alfred Nzo for the ANC's position of secretary-general. But Ramaphosa won handsomely.

Pressure to make himself available for re-election is said to be mounting on Ramaphosa, with sources pointing out that his position as CA chairman will come to an end before June 1996.

South African Press Review for 26 Oct

MB2710131594

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

De Klerk-Mandela 'Squabbling'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 26 October in its page 6 editorial comments on how President Mandela and Deputy President De Klerk "squabbled in public," over the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. De Klerk also made a "sharp attack on President Mandela, whom he accused of 'intimidation of the most unacceptable kind.'" Deputy President Thabo Mbeki has "hit back at Mr de Klerk, accusing him of racist remarks." THE CITIZEN believes that although arguments between members of the government are "healthy," "petty squabbling like this is not." The ANC and the National Party "must not question each other's bona fides to the point where they cannot remain partners in the government of national unity. Perhaps, they should cool the quarrels at this point, since they could jeopardise the unity without which the government cannot exist."

Government Shows 'Weakness' in Dealing With Demonstrations—"The trouble until now is that the ANC, having raised the expectations of its supporters during the election beyond a reasonable level, has been afraid to say it cannot fulfil all these promises," points out the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 25 October. "If it continues to allow violence in the townships, if it permits illegal strikes, if it condones mass protests, and if it allows demonstrations to get out of hand, it plants the seeds of anarchy, frightens away investors and prevents the economy from recovering. Specifically, to allow truckers to block main highways without throwing them into jail, to fail to intervene when strikers threaten shoppers, to stand back when

officials are held hostage, to refrain from acting decisively when MK [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] recruits desert assembly points and to write off township debts for rents and services suggests weakness. The government must act firmly wherever authority and the law are defied."

THE STAR

Role of Democratic Party—Hugh Robertson writes in an article on page 22 of Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 27 October that "whatever one might think of the DP's [Democratic Party] status and its future," in parliament "it out-questions, and out-challenges, all other parties—by considerable margins." "While the ANC's policy of transparency is commendable, we should not lose sight of the fact that it is voluntary, that the traditional political alternative—obfuscation—is there to be used when facts become inconvenient or unadorned truth becomes a political liability. It should be a source of comfort to many who did not vote for the DP, or who do not even agree with its policies, that its team is there burrowing away and performing an investigative role far beyond that of any other party."

SOWETAN

Militant Students at University—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 27 October in a page 16 editorial notes that "militant students" have threatened to bring Witwatersrand University and impending examinations to a standstill if the suspension of their colleagues and workers is not lifted. SOWETAN finds this threat "deplorable" and it "must be condemned in the strongest terms." The paper points out that the Witwatersrand University "has a proud democratic record of fighting the evils of the past."

BUSINESS DAY

Finance Minister Fails To Commit to Remove Exchange Controls—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 27 October in a page 14 editorial says Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg's maiden speech to Parliament "contained no surprises." He "reassured the investors, financiers and businessmen whose support will be crucial to South Africa's economic performance" by reiterating the cabinet's commitment to fiscal rectitude and "its adherence to international standards of economic behavior." However, after his speech the Inkatha Freedom Party criticised him for "not tackling the question of the financial rand." BUSINESS DAY faults him for "not giving an unequivocal commitment to removing exchange controls and for not announcing government's commitment to privatisation. These latter two issues will do more to determine South Africa's attractiveness to foreign capital than any fiscal discipline."

Angola**Zaire Reportedly Mobilizes Army, Closes Border**

*MB2710083594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] [Words indistinct] climate of tension in the wake of indiscriminate raids by the communist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] regime's air force against (Kitoma) base in the Republic of Zaire [words indistinct] the Zairian authorities said it was a provocative operation. Zaire has already mobilized its army and closed its border [words indistinct] MPLA Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale to explain, but the senior officers in the Zairian Army were less than convinced and have again described that operation as premeditated [words indistinct].

Government Forces 'On Alert'

*MB2710101694 London BBC World Service in
Portuguese 2030 GMT 26 Oct 94*

[From the "Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The situation is also tense in the oil-rich Cabinda Enclave, in northern Angola. The government forces are on alert because of the deteriorating situation along the border with Zaire. Reginaldo Silva, the BBC correspondent in the Angolan capital, reports:

A source in the Cabinda Provincial Government told the BBC over the telephone this afternoon that the situation is indeed tense and that the Angolan Government forces are on alert because the situation along the border could deteriorate. Meanwhile, that source also made it clear that diplomatic efforts are being made in a bid to avert the worst. To all intents and purposes, by this afternoon there were no confirmed reports of direct clashes between the government forces and the Zairian Army. As far as is known, this tense situation along the Cabinda-Zaire border is the apparent result of the incident on 18 October, when a government Air Force aircraft bombed Zaire's (Kitoma) Air Base. The Angolan Government explained the incident was the result of a pilot error and not any premeditated form of retaliation for the support the Zairian Government allegedly gives the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

Even though Angolan Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale went to Kinshasa recently and he said on his return that the whole problem was over, indications are that the Zairian side has not accepted the Angolan Government's explanations.

UNITA Official: MPLA Offensive Could Jeopardize Talks

*MB2710100794 London BBC World Service in
Portuguese 2030 GMT 26 Oct 94*

[From the "Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] In Angola, the Lusaka Protocol is again hanging by the finest of threads. Today, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] accused the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government of having embarked on a major offensive against Huambo. In an interview with the BBC Portuguese Service, UNITA General Lukamba Paulo Gato, head of the UNITA government structure, made it clear that it is up to the MPLA government to say if it wants peace or war.

[Begin recording] [Gato] The MPLA has embarked on an extremely fierce offensive against Huambo over the last two days, and it could have serious and harmful implications for this final stage of the Lusaka peace talks.

Our negotiating team is still in Huambo. UN special representative Alioune Blondin Beye is scheduled to visit Huambo tomorrow. The UNITA leadership will take a stance that will take into account the general situation in Angola and our talks with UN special representative Blondin Beye.

[Unidentified correspondent] Could this mean that the UNITA leadership will repudiate the draft Lusaka Protocol if the government continues the offensive that UNITA says it has embarked on?

[Gato] Well, it is not a matter of repudiating it. The problem is as follows: a choice must be made. If the MPLA decides to continue pursuing a policy of war, violence, and intolerance, then, obviously, UNITA cannot insist on the continuation of the Lusaka peace talks. It would be in vain. Obviously, UNITA must defend itself by every available means.

[Correspondent] Do you confirm or deny that the MPLA has been scoring military gains in its offensive in the direction of Huambo?

[Gato] Well, it is true that fierce clashes are under way along those two [number as heard] lines. The next few days should make it clearer who is telling the truth.

[Correspondent] Gen. Gato, one could say, then, that the Lusaka peace talks are just a mirage?

[Gato] Well, our negotiating team came to Huambo precisely to consult with the leadership so we could move on to the next stages, notably the signing of the protocol, the meeting of the chiefs of General Staff on both sides, and so forth. However, developments over the last two days make UNITA militants extremely doubtful about the real intentions of the MPLA. Do they want to settle the problem through negotiations or through violence?

[Correspondent] Gen. Lukamba Gato, there are reports that the UNITA Political Commission has not met yet because the military situation has deteriorated. Is this true?

[Gato] I would like to confirm that. A fair number of delegates have already arrived in Huambo, but more than 50 percent of them have not made it yet. They are

having transportation problems, and the MPLA air force continues to drop bombs quite indiscriminately around the city and that has caused us some problems.

[Correspondent] What will happen if the government forces take Huambo?

[Gato] Well, we are at war. The battle for Huambo has not taken place yet. We must wait and see. We will say something about it when the time is right. [end recording]

Mozambique

Chissano Addresses Nation on Eve of Elections

MB2610194594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1800 GMT 26 Oct 94

["Address to the nation" by President Joaquim Chissano; place not given—live or recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Mozambicans, dear compatriots, as head of state and president of all Mozambicans and in line with my constitutional duties, I speak to all Mozambican women and men in this decisive moment of our history. The electoral campaign has concluded. The different political parties and candidates for the presidency of the Republic were in general able to express themselves throughout Mozambican territory, despite more-or-less common concrete logistical difficulties. There have been areas of access difficulties with limitations in the free movement of people and ideas. Here and there and despite a number of regrettable incidents, the election campaign as a whole was held free of intimidation. Everyone was able to explain to the voters their platforms for society.

We will vote on 27 and 28 October. In these multiparty elections we will elect our leaders—the president of the Republic and the deputies to the Assembly of the Republic. The Mozambican people are a peaceful people who lived in violence during the long colonial period, and over the past 30 years they experienced the horrors of imposed war. From the Rovuma to Maputo Rivers all of us want peace, the possibility to coexist in our diversity so we can benefit from it and take advantage of the magnificent creative potential. Without exception, the national political parties have continually affirmed their wish never to see a Mozambican hand shedding Mozambican blood again. These factors, together with the high civic spirit and proper discipline of Mozambicans, permitted the electoral campaign to run without major problems. Things must continue this way so we can work peacefully.

During voting we have to strictly adhere to the law and civic principles. Any attempt to disturb public and civic order, to prevent voters from casting their votes, and to intimidate the electorate will not be tolerated. So, forces of order have been urged to fulfill their role and, if necessary, will use additional measures other than mere

persuasion to guarantee strict adherence to the prevailing laws. Old and disabled people, women with babies or pregnant will be in the lines to vote. Good education and the natural delicacy of our customs state that we should assist these compatriots to lessen the discomfort they face. Beside other good manners, we should give them priority in voting. There will be people coming from places very far from the polling booths. Owners of transportation companies, businessmen, and other people who own vans and trucks—within the framework of the principles of good citizenship and duty—are graciously asked to carry them to the polling booths.

Fulfilling the electoral duty, the counting of votes will take place. The law approved by the Assembly of the Republic, integrally conceived by way of consensus among all political parties contesting the electoral process, establishes mechanisms for controlling the voting and counting of votes. The same law determines how to contest what someone might feel is dubious. The National Elections Commission, CNE, at which the various political parties are represented, and the Electoral Court, formed by independent judges, the majority of whom are foreigners, constitute the supreme guarantors of the justness and impartiality of the whole process. The UN, OAU, EU, different governments, and nongovernmental organizations designated more than 2,000 observers to verify the adequacy of the Mozambican electoral process. Once checked by the CNE and the Electoral Court, and verified by international observers, the election results must not be questioned by anyone, and least of all there should not be a resort to arms. By doing so one would be adopting a stance against national interests. The people's will expressed through the vote should be respected; the appeal of all our people for peace should be considered. After the results have been issued, the losers and winners will continue to be Mozambicans with a responsibility to the Mozambican community. Presidential or parliamentary majorities or minorities are transitory in history. Alternatives in governing are possible within the framework of the law and the Constitution. The winners must always compromise in order not to treat the losers as society's outcasts and must remain active protagonists in the fundamental options. The losers must carry themselves as an integral part of the Mozambican system and contribute their ideas and constructive criticism to governing the country. The search for consensus on national strategy against those who have different ideas within the framework of the law and the Constitution are intolerable and inadmissible, and contrary to the will for peace and reconciliations, and must be sanctioned.

Dear Mozambicans, with the trust that our vote is an important instrument for the construction of the country's future, with the responsibility of those who wish to build a better future through work, and with the pain and mourning for those who suffered the war's horrors, with the maturity of a people who never bend to foreign oppression, let us vote for peace, national reconciliation,

for the reconstruction of our devastated country. Let us vote in an orderly and civic manner, by holding each others' hands because we are Mozambicans living under the same flag from Rovuma to Maputo Rivers. Thank you very much dear Mozambicans.

Opposition Seeks Short Election Postponement

LD2610143694 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In Mozambique the opposition has asked for a two- or three-day postponement of the elections for the sake of transparency. Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] and nine other opponents of Frelimo [Front for the Liberation of Mozambique], the ruling party, will seek assurances at this afternoon's emergency meeting with the National Election Commission.

Concern Voiced Over 'Irregularities'

MB2610163094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The political parties met with the National Elections Commission [CNE] last night to clarify several issues they regard as important for the 27-28 October elections. The political parties demand the computerization of the polling stations' lists and a flight plan for the transportation of ballot boxes. They also demand access to copies of electoral registration books, and that the International Migration Organization pay the money owed to electoral officials handling the polling stations' lists.

Rahyl Khan, the Mozambique National Resistance spokesman who met CNE Chairman Brazao Mazula this afternoon, says he has been instructed by the other opposition parties to inform the media that so far conditions have not yet been created to hold elections before irregularities are overcome because they could lead to electoral fraud.

Brazao Mazula is meeting with Julio Nimuire, chairman of the Association of War Demobilized Personnel, Amodeg. Last week, Amodeg demanded the CNE persuade Mozambican politicians to sign an understanding about the future of demobilized troops after the elections, otherwise they would disrupt the polls.

CNE Head: Problems Resolved

MB2610181094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The voting for the first multiparty elections in Mozambique will begin 27 October all over the country. This will be the climax of a long process that will remain in the pages of Mozambican history. Despite last-minute tension, we have received reports that everything is ready for the great day. National Elections Commission [CNE] Chairman Dr. Brazao Mazula says:

[Begin recording] [Mazula] There is no doubt that tomorrow there will be elections throughout the country. The conditions have been created for the elections to run smoothly and peacefully; that is why I have just appealed to society for everyone's cooperation so there will be peace and order during the Mozambican elections. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified correspondent] What has been done about Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] demands on what they called irregularities in lists and components for polling booths?

[Mazula] We already have solved this issue. We have law guarantees that no one will be able to vote unless he possesses a card that has been registered in the registration books. Concerning the lists, we have lists of places where the voting will take place, which will be overseen by political parties and international observers.

[Correspondent] So the impasse with Amodeg [Association of War Demobilized Personnel] and Renamo has been overcome?

[Mazula] I cannot answer for them; it is up to them to respond on this issue. [end recording]

UN Rejects Renamo's Claim

MB2610200494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The UN Development Program, UNDP, has asked the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] to substantiate its claims about Adamo Valy's role as organizational and operations adviser to the Central Office of the Elections Administration Technical Secretariat and the National Elections Commission. Renamo accused Adamo Valy of a number of irregularities and demands his immediate dismissal. Renamo also accused Valy of being an agent of Vox Populi, the company recruited by the Mozambique Liberation Front to organize its election campaign.

A UNDP communique received in our news room denies the accusations, saying that as a UN agency, the UNDP must not and cannot be part of political controversies. The communique says Adamo Valy and his technical team responsible for advising on the organization of the elections in Mozambique have discharged their duties with the utmost zeal and dedication.

Elections Commission Chairman Addresses Nation

MB2610195094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1830 GMT 26 Oct 94

["Exhortation to the nation" by Dr. Brazao Mazula, chairman of the National Elections Commission, on the eve of the first general multiparty elections; place not given—live or recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Compatriots: I would like to address myself to the nation as a whole, to every citizen, to society, politicians, leaders, and in particular to all voters. This is an important day of reflection over what will happen tomorrow—the first day of the general multiparty elections in Mozambique. If in the life of our country and in our own lives there has ever been an important and historic occasion, that is the moment we are experiencing, in that for the first time in our country's history we will exercise a right and also a civic duty, that is, to vote.

We have successfully completed the registration of the electorate, covering the largest possible number of Mozambican voters. We are aware of the countless shortcomings experienced during the registration, including material, logistical, and organizational problems. But the outcome of the registration proved that the resolve of the people and of every citizen has been important to the election's historic significance. This is also the time to raise our voices and shout very loudly that one of our goals is to ensure calm and peace in this country.

I was pleased to follow the election campaign during which the people, in response to speeches made by presidential and parliamentary candidates, shouted very loudly: No more war, always peace. Society has a noble mission and the duty to uphold, respect, and encourage the trend to peace. Unless we live in peace, we will have neither democracy nor the conditions to develop the country.

The elections will mark the end of a two-year period of peace. Likewise, it marks the beginning of a new phase where there will be no more war, but always peace. Our attitude over the past few months and the last two years should be sealed with the action of voting. That is also a right.

I appeal to society as a whole, particularly the political forces, that it is our duty to uphold the dignity and capacity that have been shown and to ensure that our country will live forever in peace. I would also like to urge every citizen, voters and nonvoters, to make 27 October the day of the greatest festivity—the festivity of elections.

Having said that, I hope that all of us will be able to freely and clearly exercise the right to elect the leaders who will lead the nation in a honest, balanced, and peaceful manner. I also would like to congratulate the manner in which political forces have regarded this process and want to uphold peace. If we want democracy, it means that all of us are in a position to conduct this process in such a way that we will abide by the people's verdict—the will of the electorate. I do hope that we hold the elections in a calm and clean manner. Despite our daily difficulties, let us take part in the elections. We believe that the elections represent the future of our country and our history.

I hereby declare that our task of holding elections will begin throughout the country tomorrow, without preconditions and difficulties. So, I thank you for the manner in which these elections will take place. I hope these will be exemplary elections in our lives and a historic contribution to peace, not only in our country, but in the region and the world at large. Thank you very much.

Renamo, Other Parties Pull Out of Elections

MB2710052894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has decided to pull out of the electoral process. This was announced to the media by Renamo spokesman Rahyl Khan. In an interview with Radio Mozambique, the Renamo official said other unarmed opposition parties, such as the Mozambican National Union [Unamo], the National Convention Party [PCN], and the Democratic Union [UD, including the Mozambique Liberal and Democratic Party, the National Democratic Party, and the Mozambique National Party] have also decided to pull out of the electoral process.

Rahyl Khan says close to 12 other political forces have approached Renamo to convey their plans to withdraw from the vote.

The Renamo spokesman justified the stance adopted by his movement by saying that the opposition had discovered a number of irregularities that endangered the whole electoral process. Some of the alleged irregularities included a lack of timely presentation and verification of all surplus voter registration and voting material; the fact that voting booth lists were not handed over to the Elections Administration Technical Secretariat, all leaders, and all political parties; and the fact that voter lists had not been put up at the voting places.

Renamo Official Explains Move

MB2710065894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In Mozambique, things became rather complicated just a few hours before the country's first multiparty elections were due to begin. The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] distributed a communique to the media in which it listed what it considered to be irregularities. Radio Angola's Januario Tancredo is in the Mozambican capital. He talked with Renamo spokesman Rahyl Khan.

[Begin recording] [Tancredo] Mr. Rahyl Khan, there are reports that Renamo has asked for the elections to be postponed. Why has it asked for a postponement?

[Khan] Well, if you will allow me, I will read you the contents of the letter that we sent to the National Elections Commission [CNE].

[Tancredo] Yes, please go ahead.

[Khan] The holding of free and fair elections in Mozambique is one of the Mozambican people's greatest achievements ever. It was a right achieved at the expense of the blood and lives of many Mozambican people. To ignore and allow any type of ploy to undermine the integrity and honesty of the election results is tantamount to showing disdain for the sacrifices made by all our people. The Mozambican opposition found that the whole electoral process—including voter registration, the electoral campaign, and the very organization of the mechanisms that were created for the elections—was marred by irregularities that jeopardize it. In view of this, the opposition—including the parties that have subscribed to this document below—hereby declares that the minimum necessary conditions are not in place to ensure the election results will be accepted as free and fair.

In addition to many other irregularities, we hereby list the most serious ones that have made us adopt this stance:

1. A lack of timely presentation and verification of all surplus voter registration and voting material;
2. Voting booth lists were not presented to the Elections Administration Technical Secretariat's [STAE] central and provincial offices or the political parties, and voter lists were not put at voting places;
3. Codes were not introduced for the various voting booths, nor were they introduced into the computer system so that there could be effective control over them;
4. All the parties were not presented, nor were they involved in distributing ballots and monitoring polling stations;
5. The failure to render null and void STAE instructions 28 and 29;
6. A lack of resources to transport and pay the delegates on the International Migration Organization list;
7. A lack of guarantees that voting booth officials would be present at the voting areas at all times;
8. A failure to guarantee security measures that would prevent foreigners from casting votes;
9. The fact that neither the STAE nor the political parties had copies of the voter registration books.

In order for the aforesaid problems to be resolved—and taking into account the fact that time is of the essence—the opposition parties that have signed this document hereby call for these irregularities to be corrected immediately. The listed opposition parties hereby reserve the right to pull out of the electoral process and not to recognize any result announced by the CNE if this request is not complied with before voting begins. [end recording]

Renamo Misses Opposition Meeting

MB2710093594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 27 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] today failed to attend a meeting it

had called with other opposition parties. The meeting was supposed to have taken place at the (Kaya Kwanga) tourism complex in Maputo.

Renamo Spokesman Rahyl Khan had told Radio Mozambique this morning that the aforesaid meeting was to go ahead. Maximo Dias, Mozambican Nationalist Movement-Mozambican Social Democratic Party [Monamo-PMSD] leader, Democratic Congress Party leader Vasco Campira Momboya, and representatives of the Mozambique Independent Party turned up to attend the abortive meeting.

Chissano Comments on Renamo's Decision To Withdraw

LD2710102994 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 27 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] After voting this morning, President Joaquim Chissano said he had not been officially told about Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] decision.

[Begin recording] [Chissano] I think that in any contest there are rules and there are various ways of losing the contest. You can draw your own conclusions.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you think Renamo's withdrawal was a way of avoiding defeat?

[Chissano] Has Renamo withdrawn?

[Correspondent] It is going to withdraw, it said yesterday.

[Chissano] Said it to whom?

[Correspondent] Told the media yesterday

[Chissano] I am not interested in what it says to the media. What I am interested in is what the national election commission tells me. [end recording]

Casts Election Vote

MB2710093794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 27 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano cast his vote at the polling station at Josina Machel High School in Maputo this morning. Chissano said he had not received any official warning that the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] had pulled out of the electoral process. The Mozambican head of state was answering a question asked by journalists shortly after he had cast his vote.

CNE President Rejects Renamo's 'Accusations'

LD2710103994 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 27 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Brazao Mazula, president of the Mozambican National Election Commission [CNE], was interviewed by us this morning. He said the elections are

to go ahead, as last night's communique said. He rejected Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] accusations.

[Begin recording] [Mazula] I made an appeal and continue to appeal for common sense and intelligence at this time. I think we all win with the process.

[Unidentified correspondent] As for Renamo's accusations that there are 4 million ballot papers without control what is happening?

[Mazula] Four million ballot papers without control is not possible. Initially it was expected 8.5 million people would register. This was amended to 7.5 million, and 6.4 million voters registered. That leaves about 2 million extra ballot papers.

[Correspondent] But they are under the control of the commission.

[Mazula] Those ballot papers are under our control, under strict security.

[Correspondent] Renamo also says there are no guarantees to prevent foreigners voting, mainly from Zimbabwe.

[Mazula] Every party has the freedom to give their views on the process. From the moment they register the problems, if they present their proof, the election commission is forced to act immediately.

[Correspondent] Have you any information that Renamo members are not working at the polling stations.

[Mazula] At the moment I have no information. [end recording]

President Chissano Discusses Future Government

*MB2610175594 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 26 Oct 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Whatever happens in the next two days at the polls in Mozambique, overshadowing the proceedings is the specter of Angola and the fear that the loser might reject the result and go back to war. Afonso Dhlakama wants a government of national unity after the election; the government says no. And in perhaps one of his angrier moments, Mr. Dhlakama said he wouldn't accept the result if Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] lost. In Maputo, Peter Bails asked President Chissano what he made of Afonso Dhlakama's threat.

[Begin recording] [Chissano] It may be a tactic to try and frighten the electorate so that the electorate may vote on the basis of fear, thinking that they are avoiding something worse to happen, but also it can be a justifying of weakness, and it is some sort of preparing—and I believe that is the case—preparing a justification for bad results.

I don't think that he would have objective conditions to resume war in case of defeat, even if he had to contest the results of the elections.

[Bails] So, in the long term, might it not be better to create a power-sharing government as there is in South Africa and give also Mr. Dhlakama a post in the administration?

[Chissano] Well, the comparison with South Africa is out of the question. South Africa is one situation completely different from the situation in Mozambique. Secondly, we have an agreement signed with Renamo and with Mr. Dhlakama which is about elections and not about power-sharing as it was in South Africa. So the agreements themselves are different. We were not going to negotiate a new agreement just because one of the parties would lose, because what we agreed was to accept to go to the polls, and accept that one would win, the other one would lose. I would not accept to put in my government anyone who claims to be in opposition.

[Bails] How free and fair do you think these elections can be, given the history of this country, the history of intimidation during the civil war and the fact that there has never been any real democracy here, and the fact that so many arms are still thought to be hidden away in the country?

[Chissano] Well, you have put many questions there. We may say that in this country we have never had a multiparty democracy, but one of your colleagues was astonished by the strength of participation of the people and about the political awareness of the people which he found in the country, and I was explaining to him that this justifies that we have been applying democracy [word indistinct], a real participation and this is the word which we (?apply), a real participation, a real democracy in terms of participation. [end recording]

Chissano Confirms Frontline States May Intervene

LD2610153494 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] It has been confirmed that if any party tries to interrupt the democratic process in Mozambique, the frontline states will respond with military intervention. This is what President Joaquim Chissano told RTP's Rosario Salgueiro. Chissano also said that if Frelimo [Front the Liberation of Mozambique] loses it will agree to go into opposition. [video shows Chissano being interviewed by Salgueiro]

[Begin recording] [Chissano] All the countries are unanimous in rejecting any support for a movement which resorts to violence even if it is to contest the elections. They will not give any support.

Now, if the situation deteriorates to a point which requires military intervention, well, we will think first of the frontline states, rather than thinking of countries

further away, or the UN. We will think of what the frontline states can do. Hence, all are willing to safeguard peace. It is a matter of safeguarding peace and not creating a war.

[Salgueiro] Will you agree to go into opposition?

[Chissano] Well, I personally...[incomplete sentence as heard]

[Salgueiro] And Frelimo?

[Chissano] Well, Frelimo will certainly accept being in opposition. As for me, I can only answer you after the elections.

[Salgueiro] Can you not imagine what will you do if you lose, what will happen? Will you continue to lead the party? What will you do professionally, politically?

[Chissano] The answer remains the same. I will answer that after the elections. I do not think this is the right time. [end recording]

Chissano Discusses Results of Frontline Meeting

MB2610115994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 Oct 94

[Italicized passages recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] Harare, the Zimbabwean capital, yesterday hosted another Frontline summit meeting to discuss the Mozambican peace process, among other things. In their final communique, the Frontline states said they would constantly monitor the situation in Mozambique. They added that, if the situation so demands, they are ready to take any appropriate action. Some people believe the stance adopted by the Frontline is a warning to the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] that it must abide by the outcome of the upcoming elections. In Maputo this morning, President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano had this to say:

[Chissano] *The Frontline communique makes no threats, but it categorically states that the result must be accepted by all once elections are declared free and fair. It also says that the Frontline condemns any threats and that it will not take sides with any party or person that rejects the*

election results. It also called on the international community to respect the outcome of the elections as reflecting the wishes the people. It urged the international community not to try to impose any form of government on the Mozambican people.

[Announcer] Before the summit, rumors were making the rounds in the Zimbabwean capital that Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama was in the city for the summit. Mozambican Head of State Joaquim Chissano says there was no truth to those rumors.

[Chissano] *Mr. Dhlakama went to Harare on his own, on a private visit that had nothing to do with the Frontline summit. He did not attend the Frontline summit. He held talks with President Robert Mugabe, and it is possible that he was also in touch with other people after the summit. I know that it could not have happened before the summit, because I know that no head of state had the time to be in touch with him. We arrived and left almost immediately for the conference. In any event, it is quite obvious that any head of state was free to get in touch with Mr. Dhlakama.*

[Announcer] One of the figures who missed the Harare Frontline summit was South African President Nelson Mandela. Nonetheless, the South African head of state has already said he is in agreement with the decisions that have come out of the summit.

[Chissano] *He telephoned me this morning to reaffirm his support for the decisions that have come out of the Frontline summit, at which he was represented by a South African delegation.*

Chissano: Elections 'Another Step' Toward Democracy

MB2710112894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] When he cast his vote this morning, President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano said elections represent a step toward the building of democracy in this country.

[Begin Chissano recording] Look, I am very happy, because the holding of these multiparty elections was one of the challenges we had set ourselves. I regard these elections as yet another step toward the building of democracy in this country. [end recording]

Guinea-Bissau

President Names Saturnino da Costa as Prime Minister

AB2510203594 Paris AFP in English 2008 GMT 25 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bissau, Oct 25 (AFP)—President Joao Bernardo Vieira on Tuesday [25 October] appointed Manuel Saturnino da Costa as Guinea-Bissau's new prime minister.

Da Costa, 50, is secretary general of the PAIGC, Guinea-Bissau's ruling party since it gained independence from Portugal, and has been a government minister on several occasions. He represents the former single party's hard-line old guard.

The PAIGC won 62 out of 100 parliamentary seats in the Republic's first multi-party general elections in July.

Vieira, who is PAIGC president, was reelected in August by 52 percent of Guinea-Bissau voters.

A rift between the old guard and younger rivals in Guinea Bissau's biggest party had plunged the West African state into a political crisis with President Vieira unable for months to choose a prime minister.

The in-fighting within the once all-powerful PAIGC (the African Party for the Independence of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde islands) pitted those who fought the Portuguese for independence against the young "technocrats" raised on a diet of economic pragmatism.

Under the constitution, Vieira should have chosen a prime minister within 11 days of the publication of the final results of the presidential elections held in August. The 55-year-old president had full powers to pick the new head of government although the choice must be supported by a consensus of party members. The PAIGC's national council, the former central committee, met Wednesday.

The president's choice indicates how far the balance of power has shifted within the PAIGC which has ruled without interruption since independence in 1974 evolving from Marxist-style one-party rule to faltering liberalism.

During the election campaign, Da Costa criticised the president for dropping the veterans in favour of the "young wolves." PAIGC officials have said Da Costa would have been squeezed out before now had it not been for opposition attacks on him which forced the PAIGC to close ranks behind him.

In selecting his cabinet team, the new prime minister must also decide whether to bring in representatives of the opposition.

The current feeling is that the next cabinet should be exclusively drawn from the PAIGC with the exception of a few "independent personalities," PAIGC officials said.

Liberia

Factions Agree to Cease-Fire for Evacuation

AB2610132094 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Government of Liberia says it has received the commitment of warring factions for the safe evacuation of children and other war-weary Liberians from Totota. Briefing the press yesterday following a recent council and cabinet meeting, information minister, Honorable Joe Mulbah, said warring factions have agreed to a cease-fire while the evacuation operation is being carried out [words indistinct]. Minister Mulbah said the council and the cabinet expressed concern about elderly citizens who cannot fend for themselves and urged all warring factions to allow peace to prevail so that these unfortunate people are moved to safety zones.

At that cabinet meeting, the chairman of the Council of State, His Excellency David Kpomakpor, expressed gratitude to UNOMIL [UN Observer Mission in Liberia], ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], and NGO's [non-governmental organizations], who have shown concern for our suffering people and for the efforts they are making to normalize the situation. He used the occasion to call on all warring factions, which have vehicles belonging to UNOMIL, ECOMOG, and other nongovernmental organizations to return them to their owners adding that they are here to help us and must not be victimized.

Meanwhile, the Liberian National Transitional Government [LNTG] and United Nations have begun evacuating over 500 children trapped in Totota. Since the exercise, which began recently, [words indistinct] of the children widely believed to be [word indistinct] from the Totima Quarters in (?Gardnersville) and the new orphanage in Bong County were sent to Monrovia aboard separate flights of UNOMIL's helicopters. The children from Totima Quarters were abducted during the [words indistinct] by the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] in October 1992. The minister of health and social welfare, Dr. Vamba Kanneh, who was among prominent (?officials) to receive the first batch of the children at the [words indistinct] in an interview with the LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY, expressed appreciation to UNOMIL, on behalf of government, for the humanitarian gesture. Dr. Kanneh appealed to the warring factions to cease hostilities to allow the more than 1,000 civilians trapped in the bushes between Kakata and Gbarnga to find food, shelter, medication. He called on relief agencies to mobilize and be ready to go to the assistance of the civilians in that area as soon as fighting ceases.

Mali

Army Carries Out 'Violent Reprisals' Against Tuaregs

LD2510153594 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 24 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Malian Army has been involved in violent reprisals following the attack on the town of Gao by Tuareg rebels. At Kempesti, a Marabout village situated five km from Gao, 40 inhabitants were executed last Sunday [23 October] by the army. [passage omitted]

The army also took action in Gao, where 13 people were killed in the Tuareg attack, including an imam and his family. [passage omitted]

Cabinet Issues Statement on Northern Violence

AB2610222694 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 26 Oct 94

[Statement issued by the Cabinet in Bamako on 26 October]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Cabinet today made a profound analysis of the situation in north of our country. The spate of violence particularly affecting this region constitutes an appeal to all the patriotic citizens of our country. It is obvious that all the perpetrators of these acts of violence, of whom peaceful citizens are usually the first victims, intend to disintegrate the constituent elements of the Malian nation, destabilize the democratic institutions which the people of Mali have freely set up for themselves, and definitively dismember the state and leave it at the mercy of those who have never wanted Mali to become a strong, prosperous, and respected state.

The president and Government of Mali once again condemn the acts of violence perpetrated against the unarmed citizens and assure all the (bereaved families) of the compassion and the solidarity of the nation. They reaffirm their commitment to do everything possible to prevent Mali from suffering any human tragedy similar to those suffered by some other countries so that Mali may remain one and indivisible while respecting its diversity.

Furthermore, the government of the Republic of Mali has noticed and deplored the campaign of suspicion and disrepute being carried out against some of its partners in development. The campaign is against our country's tradition of openness and hospitality. The Government of Mali assures its partners of its determination to maintain and strengthen the bonds of cooperation with them and that it will do everything possible to facilitate the accomplishment of their missions in our territory.

Niger

President Issues Decree on Early Elections

AB2610132394 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 26 Oct 94

[Decree issued by Niger President Mahamane Ousmane, in Niamey on 26 October]

[FBIS Translated Text] The head of state, His Excellency President Mahamane Ousmane, issued a decree today, 26 October, convening the electorate to the polls. The decree convenes the electorate to the polls on 31 December to elect parliamentarians of the National Assembly. The parliamentary election campaign begins at 0000 on 30 November and ends at midnight on 29 December.

Furthermore, the head of state issued a decree yesterday appointing Colonel Youssoufou Mahamadou Maida as the special chief of staff of the head of state.

Nigeria

Military, Police Personnel Deployed to Somalia

AB2710095494 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 27 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nigeria has deployed some military and police personnel to Somalia to form part of the United Nations training group for that country. The director of defense information, Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, made this known in Lagos while briefing newsmen. He said this will be in addition to the Nigerian officers serving at the headquarters of the UN operations in Mogadishu. The main Nigerian battalion, which was part of the UN peacekeeping troops in Somalia, has returned home following the commencement of the withdrawal of UN peacekeepers.

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